

Whipps cross hospital essay



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Organisations that use science can be either those that manufacture or process products for sale or those that provide a service. Organisations that manufacture or process products may have used scientists in the research and development stages, but the people who produce the products do not need to be scientists, e. g. production workers in the ceramics industry or in a brewery.

Sometimes, however, the processes used require scientifically-qualified people to carry them out, e. g. in hospitals, scientifically-qualified staff are needed in improving health care. Whipps Cross Hospital Whipps Cross Hospital is situated on the outskirts of Leytonstone in the London Borough of Waltham Forest.

The hospital serves a diverse local population of more than 350, 000 people from Waltham Forest, Redbridge and Epping Forest. Whipps Cross Hospital provides a full range of general inpatient, outpatient and day care services, as well as maternity services and a 24-hour Emergency Department and Urgent Care Centre. The trust has various specialist services, including urology, ENT, audiology, cardiology, colorectal surgery, cancer care and acute stroke care. The hospital is merged with Barts and The London NHS Trust and Newham University Hospital NHS Trust.

In this assignment, I have researched about Whipps Cross Hospital and the science that is involved behind it. I have visited a specific department that is in Whipps Cross Hospital which is the Pathology department. I have researched about the health and safety, the products/services that are provided, the role of the organisation within the community, the role of

scientists within the organisation, the work carried out and the science involved and also the use of ICT within the organisation. Health and Safety Every organisation has to follow the health and safety law in order to avoid the risks of the employees and the employers.

Whipps Cross Hospital follows the health and safety law and regulations. Health and Safety laws and regulations have been introduced to provide guidelines for organisations to work to. The Health and Safety Executive checks that health and safety regulations are being followed for manufacturing, construction and industrial organisations. Whipps Cross Hospital follows the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and this is a legislation which covers work-related health and safety in the United Kingdom. This act aims to ensure that high standards of health and safety are maintained in the workplace.

The employers in the organisation need to provide information and training for health and safety to all staff. In Whipps Cross Hospital, if there's a new employee joining the hospital, then the trainee manager has to give them training beforehand so that they will know the guidelines of the health and safety at the hospital and also they will know what the hazards and cautions are in the hospitals. All employees that are part of the Whipps Cross Hospital is given training for 2 years by the trainee manager. After finishing the 2 years of training, there's a specialist training that is also given for 2 years. The trainee manager has to be trained in order to be a trainer as it's a tough job giving all the employees training in a hospital.

The guidelines that the trainee manager gives the employees whilst training is: decide what could harm you in your job and the precautions to stop it.

This part of the risk assessment, in a way you can understand, explain how risks will be controlled and tell you who is responsible for this, consult and work with your health and safety representatives in protecting everyone from harm in the work place, free of charge, give you the health and safety training you need to do your job, free of charge, provide you with any equipment and protective clothing you need, and ensure it is properly looked after, provide toilets, washing facilities and drinking water, provide adequate first-aid facilities, have insurance that covers you in case you get hurt at work or ill through work and work with any other employers or contractors sharing the work place or providing employees, so that everyone's health and safety is protected. One of the guidelines is providing employees with any equipment and protective clothing. All employees that work under the pathology department in Whipps Cross Hospital have to wear protective clothing in order to meet the health and safety guidelines. Protective clothing includes: lab coats, masks, and goggles and no one can enter the lab in the department without these protective clothing.

Employers need to provide a safe place of employment and ensure safety signs are provided and maintained. There are health and safety signs in the hospital and the pathology department and these include no entry signs, quiet zone, notices and high security. As you can see on the left, there's an image that I have took in the pathology department. On the door, there's a no entry sign and a hazard symbol which says Biological Hazard and this is

to ensure that no one enters the department other than employees that work there.

A biological hazard refers to biological substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, primarily that of humans. This includes the medical waste or samples of a micro organism, virus or toxin that can impact human health. It is used in the labelling of biological materials that carry a significant health risk, including viral samples and used hypodermic needles. Whilst training, the employers need to provide the employees with washing facilities and drinking water, provide toilets and etc.

This is to ensure that the employees are working clean when working with the patients. In the pathology department, it is very important that the employees are working with substances carefully and they are working with care. If they don't wash their hands before or after working with the chemicals, then they are not following the health and safety law. The Health and Safety issues are unique at Whipps Cross Hospital because of the nature of its services that are provided.

The health and safety issues at a restaurant are different to the health and safety issues at a hospital. At Whipps Cross hospital, the Biomedical Scientists are part of the pathology department and they carry out tests on body fluids and tissue samples and they need to be very clean when working with tissue samples as a small mistake can be a big issue if the health and safety law is not followed. Employees that are part of the Whipps Cross Hospital have to follow the health and safety law and they need to be very hygienic so that they wouldn't cause any problems whilst working with the

patients. There are occupational hazards that the hospital workers have to follow. A great variety of jobs are performed in health care facilities. Workers in these settings can face many hazards.

It is important for them to determine which hazards affect them and what can be done to prevent illness and injuries. It is the employer's responsibility along with the Workplace Health and Safety Committee to have a written, proactive health and safety plan that includes an effective way to hear and respond to the concerns of front line workers. Whipps Cross carries out its own risk assessments to indicate where such use would represent a threat to patient safety or others. They will also highlight where the operation of electrically sensitive medical devices in critical care situations could be affected. The Department of Health introduced a new guidance in January 2009 on the use of mobile phones in NHS hospitals. This was initiated in order to reflect the rapidly developing principles of patient choice and widespread use of mobile phones.

Some of the departments of the Whipps Cross Hospital do not allow mobile phone use. Departments such as radiology department do not allow mobile phone use for the safety of patients that comes in for X-rays, MRI scans, CT scans and ultrasound. This is because mobile phones are electronic devices and this will distract the X-ray machines and the other machines that are involved in the radiology department. Cell phones emit radiofrequency energy which is a form of non-ionizing radiation, unlike ionizing radiation used in x-rays and CT scans. Below shows an example of the type of risk assessment that would be written for the phlebotomy department in Whipps Cross.

This risk assessment shows the hazards of taking blood tests and who can be harmed.